

Excavation of a Roman Aisled Barn and Bath-house at Faversham in Kent by the Kent Archaeological Field School from 2012 to 2019

Site Code: ABF/2012

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Summary

From 2012 to 2019 the known cropmark of a possible Roman building in Abbey Fields was investigated by students from the Kent Archaeological Field School directed by Dr Paul Wilkinson. The site is just off Abbey Street, Faversham in Kent at NGR 602217 161730 and to the east of the Roman villa excavated in 1960 by Brian Philp (Figure 9). The Roman building was initially investigated by over 20 students who attended the KAFS field school training week in August 2012 and each year up to 2019, and for the students it was a unique experience of working on an archaeological evaluation and seeing how an investigation of an important Roman building progressed.

The survival of the Roman building was good with stone walls, *opus signinum* floors, still standing hypocaust pilae towers all covered by tons of ceramic roof tiles over the collapsed Kent ragstone walls.

On top of this collapsed strata and to the north-west were cill beam slots for a timber building identified by the pottery as belonging to the 6th century.



View 1. Initial removal of the turf revealed intact Roman archaeology (looking NW).

The Roman building is large, 52.4m long and 14.3m wide, built of mortared Kentish ragstone with the collapsed walls indicating a height of about 3m for the outer walls. Levelling courses of Roman tile were also a feature of the walls (Plates 14, 29).

There is an internal bath-house complex at the south-west corner end of the building with heated floors and baths (Plates 9, 10) measuring about 13m x 9.5m but it seems the Roman building started life as an aisled hall or barn and was part of the Roman villa estate excavated by Brian Philp in the 1960's (Figure 1).

A later crudely built flint wall was constructed to the north of the Roman building in the shape of a large semi-circular apse with a Roman tiled rectangular feature in the centre of the space (Plates 23, 25) which may be the remains of a Christian altar [1754]. A pectoral cross pendant (SF.128) was retrieved from context [1734].

Part of the Roman external wall near to the freshwater stream on the north-east had been built on timber piles. At the south-east end of the building a courtyard wall continued on for about 25m to the east without a turn (Figure 1).

Between the two Roman buildings is a still running fresh water spring and stream which leads to the tidal Faversham Creek, itself some metres away (Figure 1).

With so much surviving from the structure of the building it is possible to state that the design was of an arcaded stone building with clerestory lighting, a separate nave with two aisles, all roofed in tile, and of a type recognised by Collingwood and Richmond (Collingwood & Richmond 1969, 149).

The building shows that for this Roman villa estate at least, a basilical prototype was drawn upon for the aisled building, and that in form it had much more in common with a basilica in a Roman forum or military camp than with the normal timber 'work-hall' as defined by John Smith (Smith J T, 1997).

In 1978 John Hadman, in discussing the use and construction of Roman aisled buildings in Roman Britain, was emphatic "that there was no magic in their method of construction. The use of two rows of roof-supports to provide greater stability and width is a logical step and one which could, and probably did, occur independently.

On the continent convincing close parallels are few....and this type of building may be, like corn dryers, largely a Romano-British phenomenon” (Hadman 1978, 187).



Location of the Roman villa (left) excavated by Brian Philp in the 1960's and an additional KAFS geophysical survey which has identified more of the Roman villa to the north. The location of the Roman aisled barn to the east with clerestory lighting, a separate nave with two aisles, all roofed in tile and the subject of this report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 The Kent Archaeological Field School (KAFS) were given permission by the landowners to investigate a cropmark of a potential Roman building on land adjacent to Abbey Barns, Abbey Road, Faversham in Kent (Plate 1).

1.1.2 The initial archaeological investigation comprised the excavation by hand of an area measuring 20m in length and 1.8m in width (Area 1), and was carried out over the course of ten days in April 2012. The excavation was carried out in accordance with an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Dr Paul Wilkinson prior to the commencement of works.

1.2 Site Description and Topography

1.2.1 The site is centred on NGR 602223 161722 and situated on vacant ground called Abbey Fields of approximately 1,985 square metres in area, located to the east of the medieval barns of Abbey Farm on the south side of Abbey Road. To the south and west are located the buried remains of St Saviour's Abbey overlaying Late Iron Age ditches and structures and a Roman villa.

1.2.2 Ground levels are relatively level at a height of approximately 3.00-3.40m Ordnance Datum (OD). The Geological Survey of Great Britain shows that the site geology is Thanet Formation- Sand, Silt & Clay.

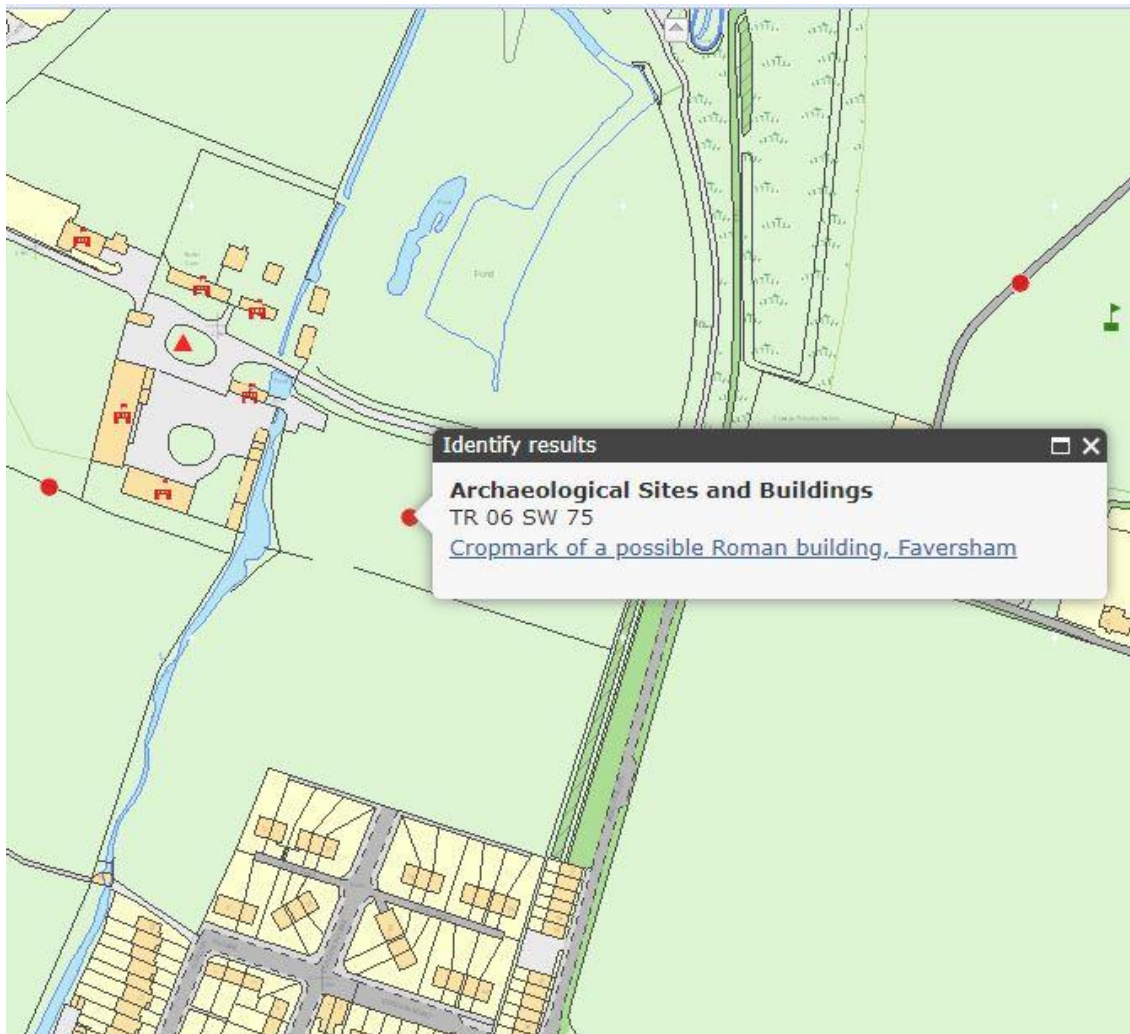
1.3 Scope of Report

- 1.3.1 This interim report has been produced to provide information regarding the results of the eight season's archaeological investigations.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located close to a number of archaeological sites (2.2) and can be identified by TR 06 SW 75 (below).



2.2 Historic Environment Record (HER)

The KCCHER records show that There are a number of designated assets that are in the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) including about 80m east a loose courtyard plan farm with buildings to two sides of

the yard (MKE 85850). About 30m to the east brickearth digging and a post-medieval clay pit have been found (TR 06 SW 252). About 60m south is the site of St Saviour's Abbey (TR 06 SW 9) and 120m SSE the site of the Faversham Roman villa and just to the south the site of an Iron Age settlement (TR 06 SW 270).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General Aims

3.1.1 The specific aims of the archaeological fieldwork were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (KAFS 2012) as stated below;

- The primary objective of the archaeological investigation is to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development. The aims of this investigation are to determine the potential for archaeological activity and in particular the Roman period and also any medieval, earlier and later archaeological activity.
- The programme of archaeological work should be carried out in a phased approach and will commence with evaluation through trial trenching.

(KAFS 2012: Section 6)

3.2 General Objectives

3.2.1 The general objectives of the archaeological fieldwork were therefore to;

- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;

- Establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- Place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- Make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the updated Specification (KAFS 2014) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CIfA 2014).

4.2 Fieldwork

4.2.1 A total of eight seasonal areas of archaeological investigation were excavated by hand (Figure 1). Each area was initially scanned by a metal detector for surface finds prior to hand excavation.

4.2.2 Each area was then hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and CIfA standards and guidance. A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included

working shots; during hand excavation, following archaeological investigations and during back filling.

- 4.2.3 Backfilling was carried out once all recording, survey and monitoring had been completed.

4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 A complete drawn record of the investigated areas comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans and sections were annotated with coordinates and OD heights.
- 4.3.2 Photographs were taken as appropriate providing a record of excavated features and deposits, along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the site overall. The photographic record comprises digital photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.
- 4.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [100]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific year and area with the primary number(s) relating to specific areas.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The site, as shown on Figure 1, provides the seasonal area layout and distribution of archaeological features. Additional figures illustrate the

results for each individual years archaeological investigation along with sections for excavated features.

- 5.1.2 Plates 1-40 consist of photographs of features and selected trenches that have been provided to supplement the text.

5.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

- 5.2.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the majority of the Site comprising topsoil sealing an intact subsoil, which overlay the archaeological horizon.
- 5.2.2 The topsoil generally consisted of dark brown clay silt, moderate roots, and occasional small rounded stones, topped with grass, overlying the archaeological horizon.

5.3 Archaeological Narrative

Area 1 (Figures 1, 5)

- 5.3.1 Within the southern extent of the site Area 1 was excavated on an NE-SW alignment and measured approximately 18m in length and 10m in width with a maximum investigation depth of 0.85m (Figure 5. Plates 1, 2,3).
- 5.3.2 Archaeological finds and features were present in Area 1 and included robbed out Kentish ragstone walling in Test Pit 1 (1263) [1264] and the three pottery sherds retrieved included fine 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware dating to c.15BC-AD70 and also part of a medieval jug c.1250-1500. Test Pit 2 [1266] included demolition deposits over Roman floors still in situ and the twelve sherds of pottery including Roman pottery from c.130-420 AD and 27 sherds of medieval pottery from 1200 to 1700AD. Test pit 3 [1202] also had medieval pottery dating from c.1200- 1350 and in addition four nails and a knife blade in an adjacent area (Test pit 4).

- 5.3.3 The area (Area 1) to the west exposed a hypocaust system of a hot bath with the furnace to the north [128] and eight pilae columns [127]. The bath house seems to continue to the west with a corner of the room exposed [129] with an opus signinum floor still in place and vertical walls again still in situ but much truncated (Plate 8). At this point two modern pipe runs were exposed and no further excavation was undertaken to the west and the majority of the bath house remains to be investigated. The total number of fragments of painted wall-plaster recovered in the 2012-2017 campaigns of investigation was 231 (2572g). Over three quarters of the fragments were monochrome, white, yellow ochre and pink being the pre-dominant colours. Types 8, 11, 13, 15, are of finely painted lines indicating decoration by panels were from the internal bath-house area.
- 5.3.4 The south wall of the Roman building was also exposed in this area and was built of flint nodules set in an off-white mortar with small well-rounded gravel inclusions (Plate 5). The south wall measured about 16m in length and continued to the south-east beyond the building.
- 5.3.5 The central area of Area 1 was not excavated as the team focused on additional piles of collapsed pilae in the north-west part of Area 1 [140] and the east wall of the building again built of flint nodules set in off-white mortar with small well-rounded gravel inclusions (Plate 5).
- 5.3.6 Areas of opus signinum floor were revealed in Area [141] and set on a base of yellow brown clay about 10cm thick (Plate 6).
- 5.3.7 In Area [143] excavation exposed Roman ovens (1252, 1251) and a hypocaust channel (1259). The aisled barn east internal wall as also revealed [142] but much robbed out and one internal buttress built of Roman tile (Plates 5, 13).

Area 2 (Figure 4, Plates 13-19)

- 5.3.8 Area 2 was located within the central area of the site (Figure 2) and was excavated on a N-S alignment. This trench measured 23m in length, 6m in width and a maximum depth of 0.61m (Figure 6). Natural geological deposits were recorded at a level ranging between 2.67m OD and 3.07m OD.
- 5.3.9 At the far northern end of the trench the internal and external n/s walls were revealed [131] and the internal flooring of sand [133] with cill beam slots for internal walls (Plate 16).
- 5.3.10 In addition a later crudely built flint wall was constructed to the north of the Roman building in the shape of a large semi-circular apse with a Roman tiled rectangular feature in the centre of the space (Plates 23, 25) which may be the remains of a Christian altar [1754].
- 5.3.11 A pectoral cross pendant (SF.128) was retrieved from context [1734]. Pottery sherds dating from the Late Roman period were retrieved from contexts (1702, 1703).
- 5.3.12 Adjacent but just to the north an 5m x 2m slot (023) revealed cill beam slots outside the main building which have been dated by pottery sherds to the Early Saxon period. Within the Late Roman apse a possible later Anglo-Saxon *grubenhause* was uncovered with seven postholes (1725, 1723, 1732) dated by pottery sherds to about 450-650AD.
- 5.3.13 Located within the Roman building seven out of 18 rectangular column bases measuring about 90cm x 1.32m were excavated (Plate 27 Figures 1, 8). Each pad was covered by a re-deposited light brown yellow clay layer about 5cm thick and capped by a rich almost black soil which contained numerous small finds and pottery sherds (1201).

- 5.3.14 The seven rectangular column bases were not built on continuous sleeper wall foundations on which the piers were placed as at Birdoswald and probably Meonstoke, but on separate deep foundations which in some instances were dug to 1.35m (Pier 8 below).



5.4

Overview

- 5.4.1 The Basilica in the Roman Forum and the aisled barn all have a pedigree dating back to the Basilica *Porcia*, erected in the Roman Forum in 184 BC by Porcius Cato. A second basilica followed in 174 BC which was pulled down to make way for the Basilica Julia, the plan of which still survives in the Roman Forum to this day.
- 5.4.2 This unique design- a central area enclosed by a single aisle on either side, the roof carried by columns or piers and lighted through clerestory openings or windows above the aisle roof was an innovation which lasted from the 2nd century BC up to the 5th century AD and even beyond when

it became the prototype for early Christian churches. Its initial prototype was probably from the Greek cities of South Italy where a large- and they are all large- colonnaded hall was an obvious improvement on the traditional colonnades of the Greek agora.

5.4.3 The most complete early basilica is from Pompeii, its use conveniently dated by one *C. Pumidius Dipilus* who scratched his name and date on the fabric. The date being October 3rd, 78 BC. Vitruvius, writing in the time of Augustus was fully aware how important the unique design of the basilica was and laid down rules: *In breadth they should be not less one third nor more than one half of their length...the columns of basilicas ought to be as high as the side-aisles are broad; let the columns of the upper tier be smaller than those of the lower, as written above...above the architraves and regularly dispersed on supports directly over the capitals, piers are placed, three feet high and four feet wide.....above them is placed the projecting cornice. The tie-beams and struts, being placed above them, and directly over the shafts of the columns hold up one gable roof along the entire basilica* (Vitruvius Book V).

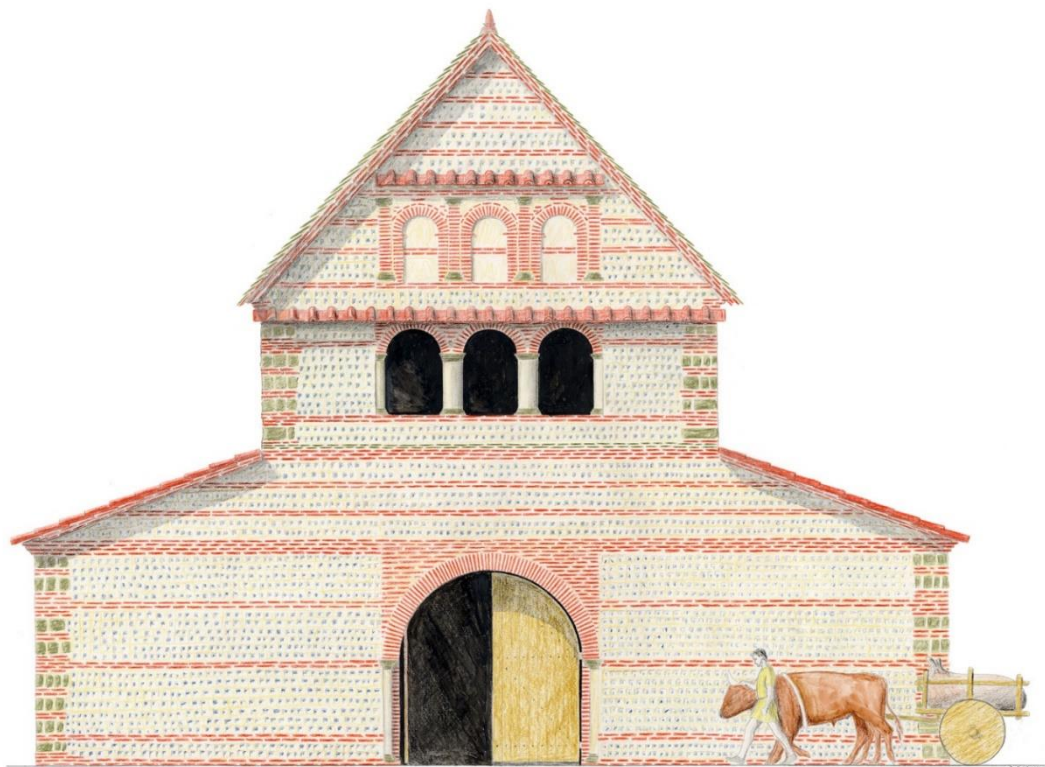
5.4.4 The most notable aisled farm building excavated in Britain is Meonstoke in Hampshire (NGR SU 616210). Excavated by Anthony King from 1984- 91. It revealed an exceptionally well-preserved fallen wall which was the south-east facade. It seems the facade fell or was demolished sometime in the second half of the 4th century with a *terminus post quem* of AD353 (King 1996).

5.4.5 The exterior width of the Meonstoke is 15.40m and close to the Abbey Fields building at 16m wide. The length of the building King was unable to ascertain but suggested it could be about twice its width giving a length of 30.80m. The length of the Abbey Fields building is 48m which is longer than

Hog Brook building at 35.70m which makes the Abbey Fields building longer than the classic Roman measurement of an actus at 35.50m (120ft). However, the later apse pushes the length up and the original length was in the region of 35.60m.

- 5.4.6 Both Abbey Fields and Meonstoke aisled buildings are similar in size and construction, and as a case study they complement each other. The Meonstoke facade, with its high degree of decoration and architectural elaboration was not an aspect anticipated hitherto, and raises the question of how architecturally ornate were Roman buildings in Britain? The Meonstoke and Abbey Fields buildings were clearly visible to travellers- Meonstoke from the Roman road only 70m away and Abbey Fields from Roman shipping passing along the Swale Estuary to Rochester and London. It seems the grandiose statement of status on both buildings was a reflection of the wealth and pretensions of Roman villa owners in Roman Britain.

- 5.4.7 Reconstruction of the Meonstoke façade (below)



- 5.4.8 With both at Meonstoke and Abbey Fields the aisled buildings have a similar width of 15.40m at Meonstoke and 14.3 at Abbey Fields. Anthony King suggests (King 1996, 66) this correlates to 50pm (Roman feet, the *pes monetalis* of 296mm length) although it is probably closer to 52pm. However, the measurement of 14.30-15.40m has been used for laying out a large number of Roman buildings ranging from the Temple of Jupiter at Split to the width of the aisled barn at Wingham, Kent, also at Petersfield, Stroud, and the width of Roman Building I at Rivenhall. King suggests, after much study, that the optimum height for the Meonstoke aisled building would have been about 40pm (11.84m), with a roof angle, which survived in the archaeological record, of 47/48 degrees from horizontal, thus giving an apex angle of 90 degrees. The roofing material used at Meonstoke was sub-hexagonal stone slates with peg holes on the steeper nave roof and standard ceramic tegulae and imbrices on the two aisle roofs with their shallower pitch.
- 5.4.9 At Abbey Fields only tegulae and imbrices seem to have been used and subsequently it may have been necessary to nail or peg the initial courses of tiles to the nave roof. It is apparent that modules of Roman feet are used when the detailed site plans of both buildings are looked at and that a unit expressed in Roman feet (ie the *pes monetalis* of 296mm length) can be applied to the structure of both aisled buildings. This unit can be applied more or less exactly in many cases, but allowance must be made for variations in measurement.
- 5.4.10 It is a feature of Roman buildings that measurements are not quite exact for a number of reasons. A Roman surveyor setting out a building would be using a module based on the distance of an intercolumniation, but the use of a linear length, ie the Roman foot, were commonly used to round off

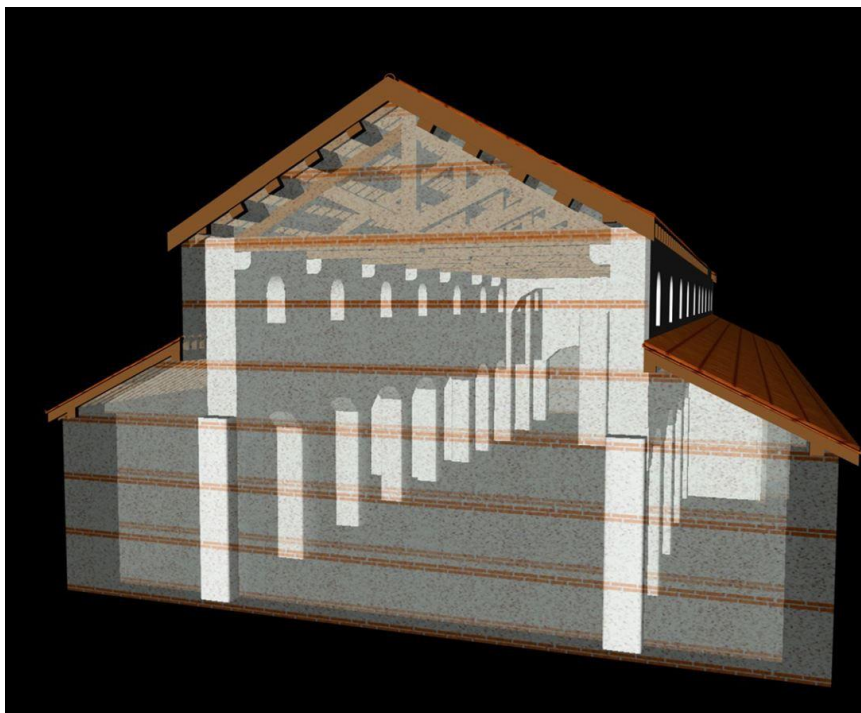
lengths and distances that may have been established by proportional means. Roman surveyors would have used both arithmetic and geometric proportions in the setting out of aisled buildings. Vitruvius worked with arithmetic proportions, and these continued to be important in columnar orders and in the overall design.

- 5.4.11 Geometric proportions are usually manifested in the ratio of width and length of a room or building, and/or either of these measures in proportion to its height, and were based on irrational relationships in pure geometry, e.g. the ratio of the side of a square to its diagonal. Such methodology is apparent in the basilican buildings at Hog Brook and Abbey Fields, and indicates a high level of design sophistication.
- 5.4.12 Roman builders were aware of the principle of structural redundancy, or statical indeterminacy (Mainstone 1998, 31-46). All standing buildings are in equilibrium; that is they bear their loads by means of a complex mesh of stress lines. A building with the minimum number of elements to accommodate stress is said to be statically determinate: It is safe under stable conditions, but if any element should fail you will have complete collapse. Thus statical indeterminacy was a necessity for buildings, and Roman architects designed with these structural margins of error.
- 5.4.13 A typical Roman arch, with stone voussoirs such as found at Hogbrook and Abbey Fields can illustrate this point well. The line of pressure of an arch is not semi-circular but parabolic in shape. At each springing of the arch the stress tangents are never vertical, they project downward and outward. All arches have an outward thrust as well as a downward thrust. The weight and stiffness of the piers supporting the arch must be adequate to counteract the outward thrust. At Abbey Fields the rectangular shape of the

piers counteracted the outward thrust until the point was reached when the two end walls- the bookends- weakened and the building collapsed.

5.4.14 The total weight of the roofing at Abbey Fields was considerable. The average weight of a complete tegulae found in excavation was 13.6 lbs (29.98 kg) each, and the average weight of an imbrices was 5.6 lbs (12.34 kg). The roof covering is 580 sq metres and would require 6085 tegulae. The weight of these would be 182.8 metric tonnes. The number of imbrices used would have been 5780 weighing 71.30 metric tonnes. The weight of these roofing tiles would be 253.80 metric tonnes. To this would be added the weight of the ridge tiles and mortar used in the fixing.

5.4.15 Studies elsewhere such as Fishbourne (43000 tegulae), Beauport Park (1100 tegulae) and Caerleon (25400 tegulae) indicate that the required number of roofing tiles calculated for Abbey Fields is approximately correct. A number of half box tiles were found in excavation (Plate 32), as were bessales, pedalis, and lydion.



5.4.16

5.4.17 Cross-section through the Roman aisled building at Abbey Fields, Faversham in Kent

- 5.4.18 Fig. 24. The usual function for a basilican building, that is having a nave lit by a clerestory and flanked by aisles seems to be for the civilian administration, but also as a drill hall of the kind described by Vegetius: *“Continual unceasing drill with missiles and loaded javelins were enforced to the extent that for winter use porticoes roofed with tiles were provided for the cavalry, and buildings like basilicas for the infantry”* (Epitoma Rei Militaris II:23).
- 5.4.19 It is to be expected that when the first Christian churches were needed the problem of housing a large congregation was solved by the building of large basilican structures such as the first St. Peters Church in Rome or indeed converting existing Roman aisled buildings as at Abbey Fields, Faversham in Kent.

6 FINDS

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 Archaeological Finds include Roman and Anglo-Saxon artefacts and are in the process of being assessed and include bone hair pins, bone stylus, pectoral cross, alloy brooches.
- 6.1.2 Roman coins amount to just over 50 coins dating from 138 to 348 AD. See Appendix 1.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation on land at Abbey Fields, Faversham in Kent has succeeded in identifying a stone built Roman aisled barn which seems to have been reused and rebuilt as a Christian church in the late 4th century.

7.2 Archaeological Narrative

- 7.2.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in identifying the location of a Roman aisled barn with possible later Christian use,

7.3 Conclusions

- 7.3.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Landowner of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 General

- 8.1.1 The Site archive, which will include: paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A4 graphics. The Site Archive will be retained at SWAT Archaeology offices until such time it can be transferred to a Kent Museum.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1.1 The Kent Archaeological Field School would like to thank the landowners for commissioning the project.

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11 **APPENDIX 1**

11.1. Statement of potential

The archaeological excavations at Abbey Fields, Faversham have confirmed the presence of an important Roman stone-built basilican building constructed originally in the late 1st century and continuously occupied for over 400 years. With the archaeological investigation of the adjacent Roman villa, and the other Roman buildings known in the vicinity it seems a substantial Roman villa estate was established very soon after the conquest in AD43 and continuously occupied until at least the early 6th century. Fieldwork in the environs of the villa estate show that the landscape was laid out with Roman field measurements, and with Germanic and Anglo-Saxon layers added later. Both buildings, The Roman villa and aisled barn have had only limited excavation, and if preserved from ploughing destruction further investigation is available for future archaeologists. Unfortunately, both sites are at risk from modern farming and development

activity. However, up to now (2023) the aisled barn site has never been ploughed and the structure still survives just under the turf.

11.2. Conclusions

The archaeological investigations at Abbey Fields have been carried out in accordance with a written Research Design and Method Statement.

Archaeological remains present within the Study Site have been assessed and reported, enabling preservation by record. A wealth of important data on the establishment and design of a Roman agricultural building set in its landscape has been retrieved, and an opportunity realised to teach a future generation of archaeologists the importance of Roman building technology and landscape interpretation.

11.3. Acknowledgments

The Kent Archaeological Field School would like to thank Michael White and family for allowing access to the site. Thank's are also extended to BBC History, and Peter Kendall of English Heritage. Chris Fern, Jonny Madden for illustrations, and students past and present who carried out the archaeological fieldwork with Dr Paul Wilkinson.

11.2. Ceramic assemblage

A full programme of spot-dating has been carried out by Malcolm Lynne. An interim assessment can be found in Appendix 5.

11.3. Roman Building Ceramics (RBC)

A comprehensive assessment of the RBC assemblage from Abbey Fields will be carried out as part of the post-excavation programme.

However, an initial report on the adjacent Roman villa at Deerton Street was carried out by Dr Ian Betts of the Museum of London Specialist Services.

Dr Betts report states: “A sample of six crates of ceramic tile was examined from Deerton Street Roman villa. This comprises 215 fragments weighing 56.83 kgs. All the material was recorded by form and fabric type. A total of 16 different fabric types were identified, a number of which are also found in London. This does not mean that there were 16 different kiln sources, it is known from London that fabrics 4, 5 and 6 are from the same production source, although there were differences in the clays used. What is certain is that material was coming into the site from various tileries situated in different localities, although it is yet unclear how many. This is the first ceramic tile from Deerton Street to be classified by fabric type, these fabric divisions may be defined and modified in light of further fabric analysis of more of the tile assemblage”.

11.4. Coins

Spot-dating on Roman coins has been carried out on all coins recovered from Abbey Fields by Richard Abdy from the British Museum (Appendix 3, 4). Dr Abdy’s summary for the Abbey Fields coins is: “The coins from Abbey Fields Roman building show an entirely late Roman character. The two Antonine coins could have been in use up until the disappearance from general circulation of early Roman *aes* sometime around the AD 270s. Such a late deposition is especially likely since they are in the company of coins that uniformly date from the second half of the third century onwards. Two-thirds of the coins are fourth century, with a strong presence of the final issues to be supplied to Britain. In sum, negative coin evidence suggests no coin-using activity on the site until the second half of the third century. Positive coin evidence shows such activity up until the end of the Roman province. It is therefore beyond the numismatic evidence to decide how long coin using activity continued after the cut-off (403 at the latest) of fresh

low-value coinage. The best that can be said is that the strong finish to the coin list would not contradict activity into the fifth century”.

11.5 Small Finds

Small finds are in the care of specialists and a full assessment of all findings will form part of the final report.

11.6. Environmental evidence

Quantification and analysis of the environmental evidence retained will form part of the post excavation work, but apart from the Anglo-Saxon pits little was retrieved.

11.7 Animal bones

The bones that were retrieved will form part of the post-excavation work but an interim report is attached.

11.8 Summary of the Site Archive

In addition to the artefact assemblages mentioned above, the Site Archive includes: Correspondence, 128 digital photographs, 32 colour and b/w slides. 21 permatrace student site drawings of plans and sections. Context register and sheets, site notebooks.

12. APPENDIX 2 FIGURES

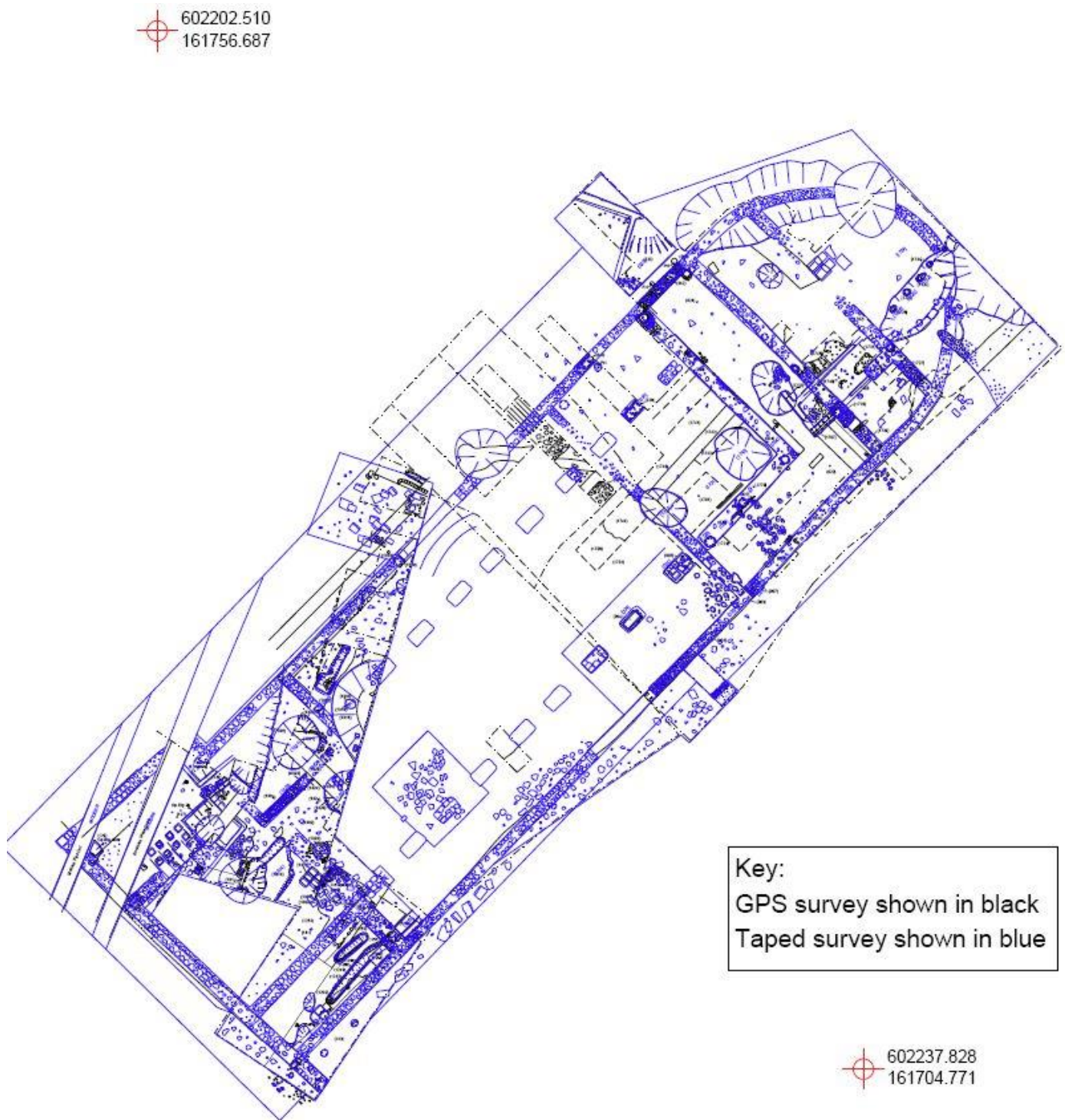


Figure 1. The complete building with the GPS survey shown in black and the site level and taped survey in blue.



Site level survey taking place with KAFS students and SWAT Archaeology

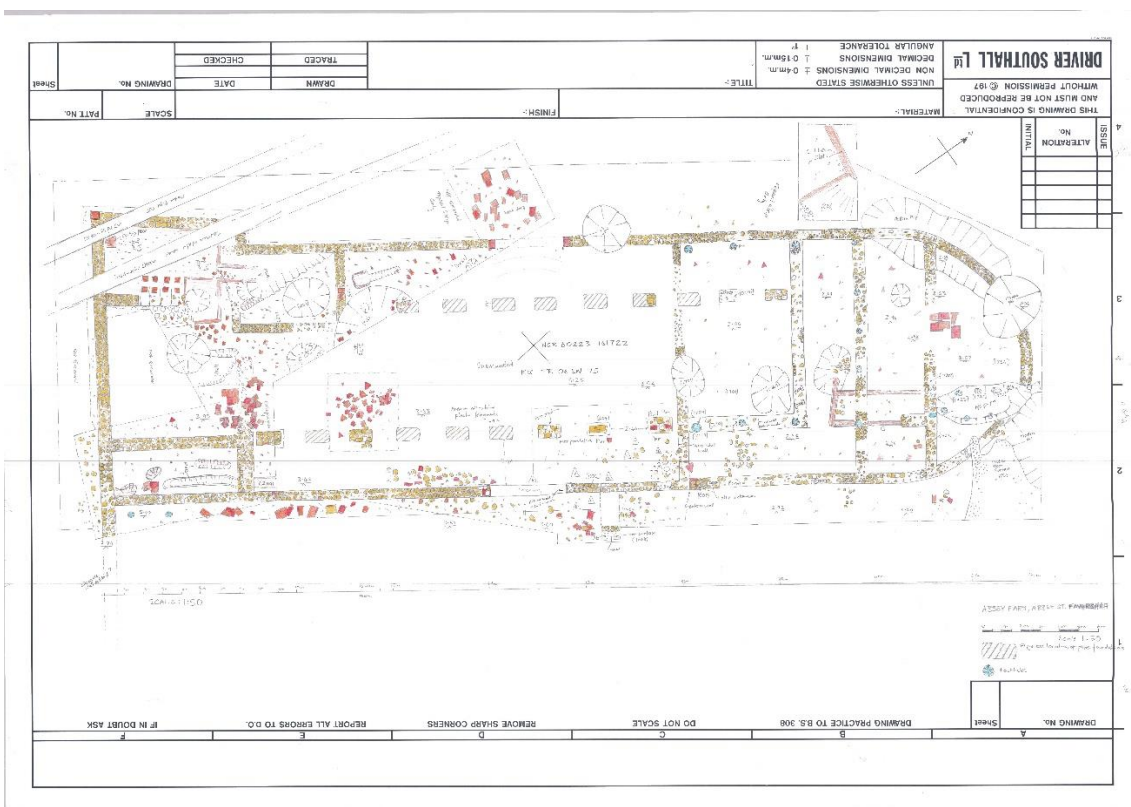


Figure 2. The complete building from student surveys

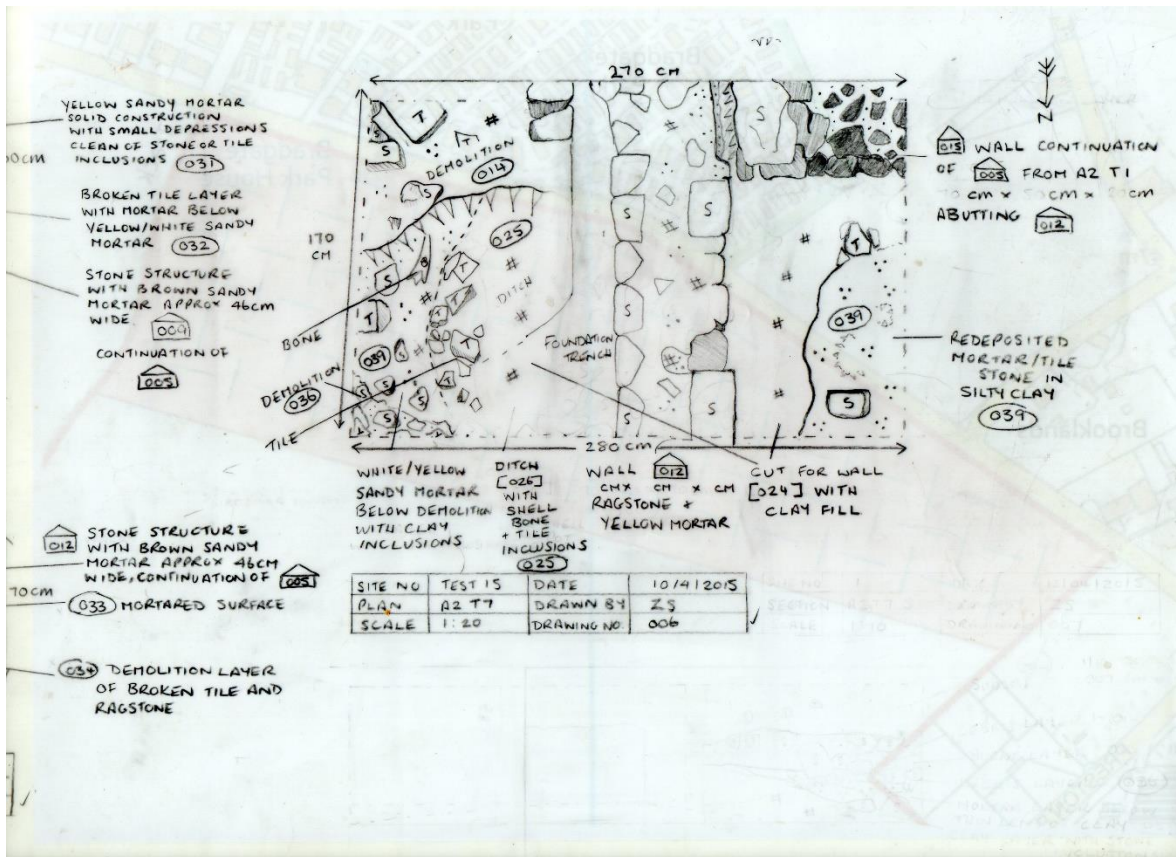


Figure 3. Student's survey

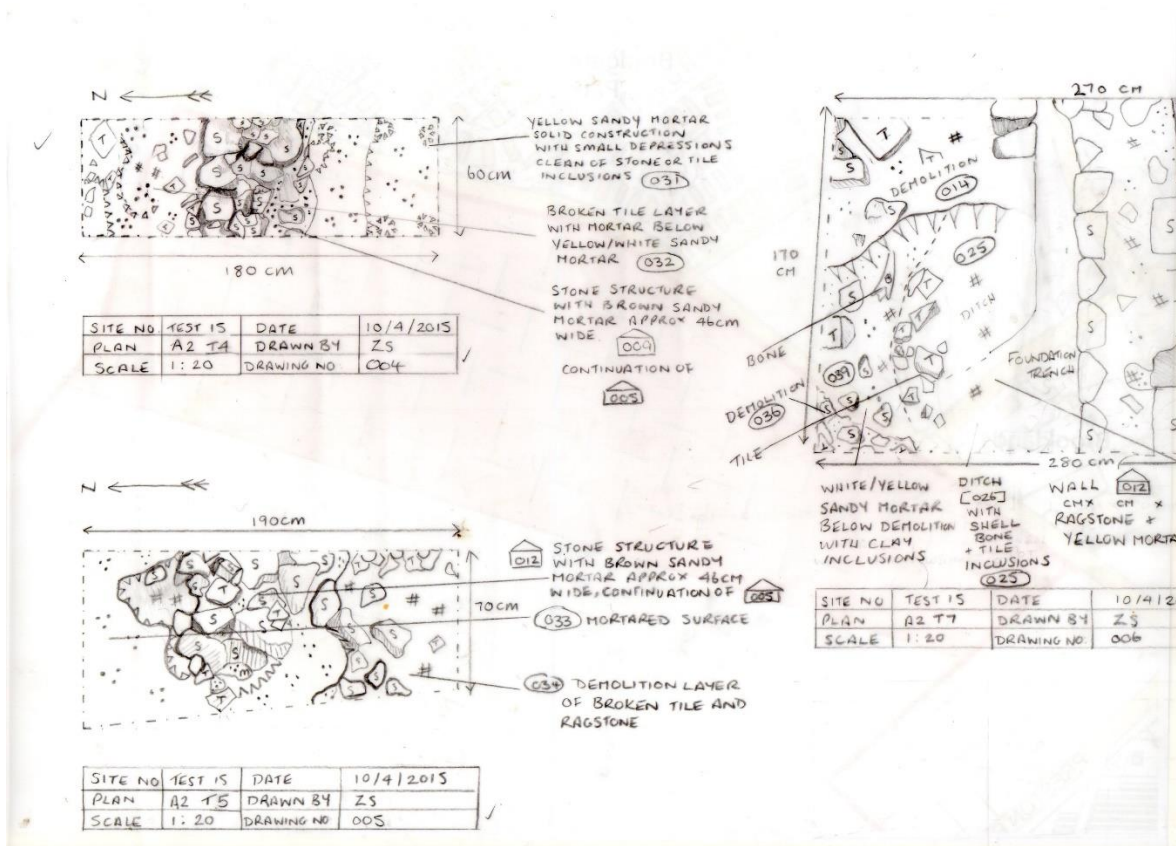


Figure 4. Student's survey

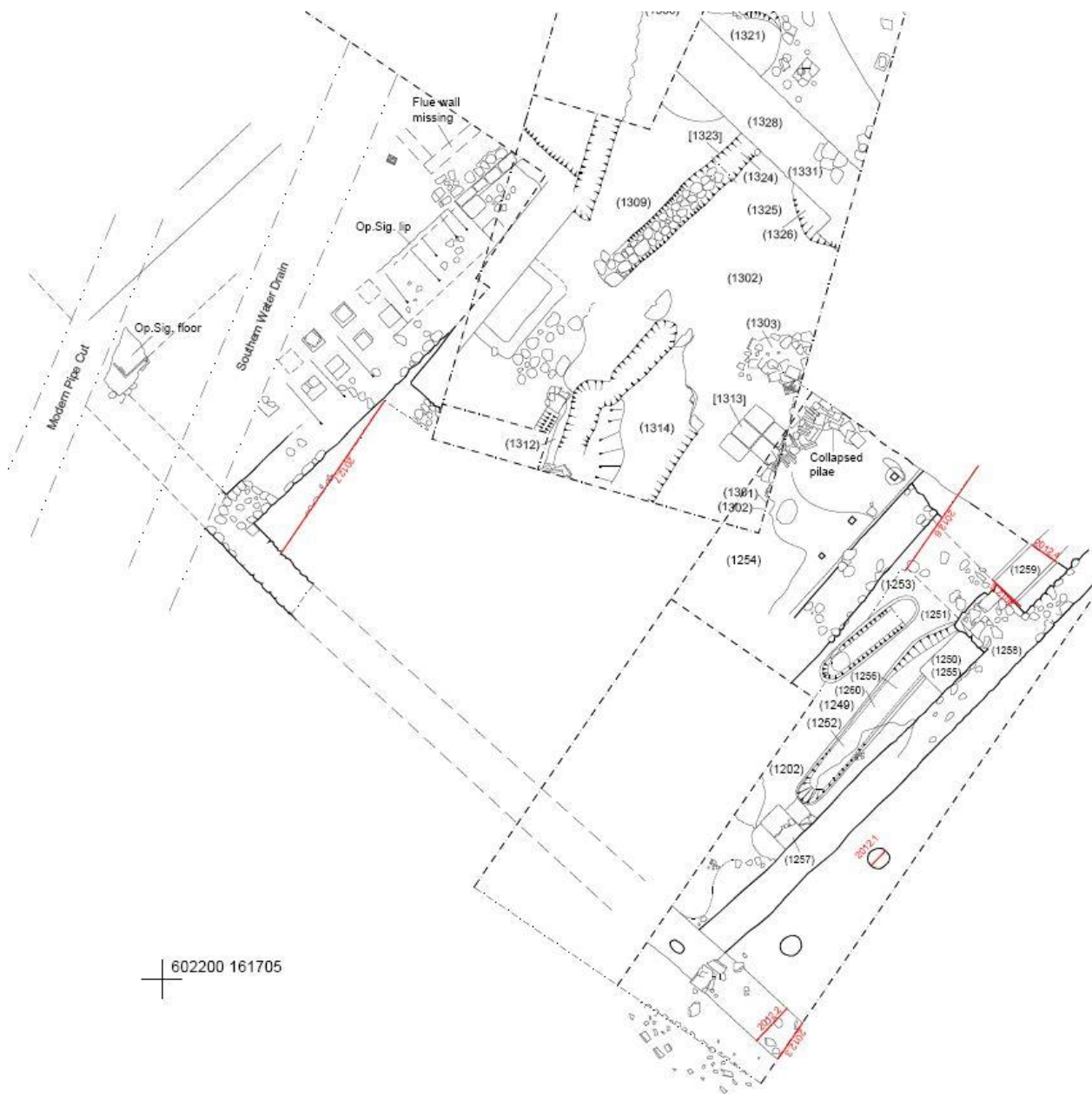


Figure 5. Area 1

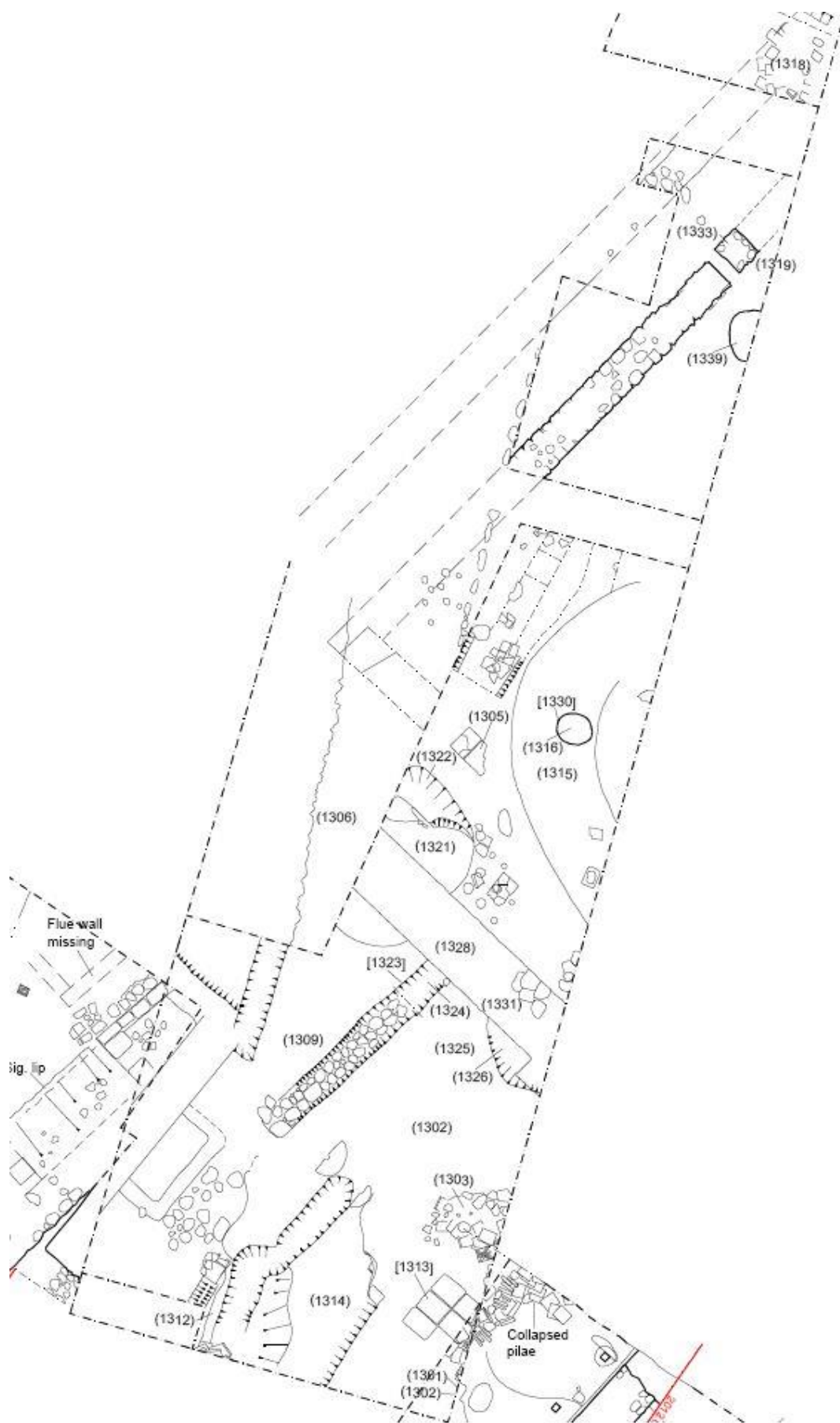


Figure 6. Area 2

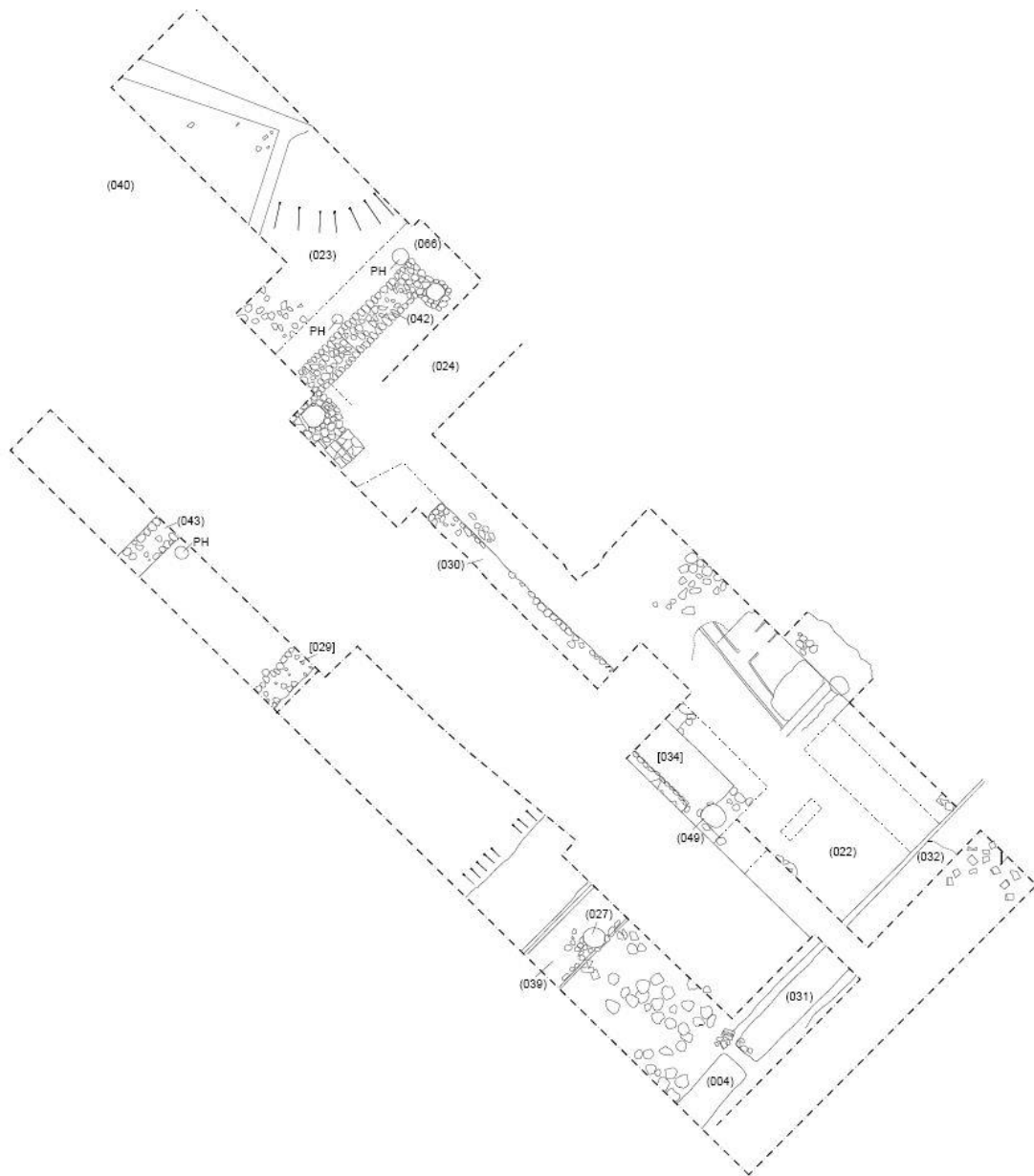


Figure 7. Area 3

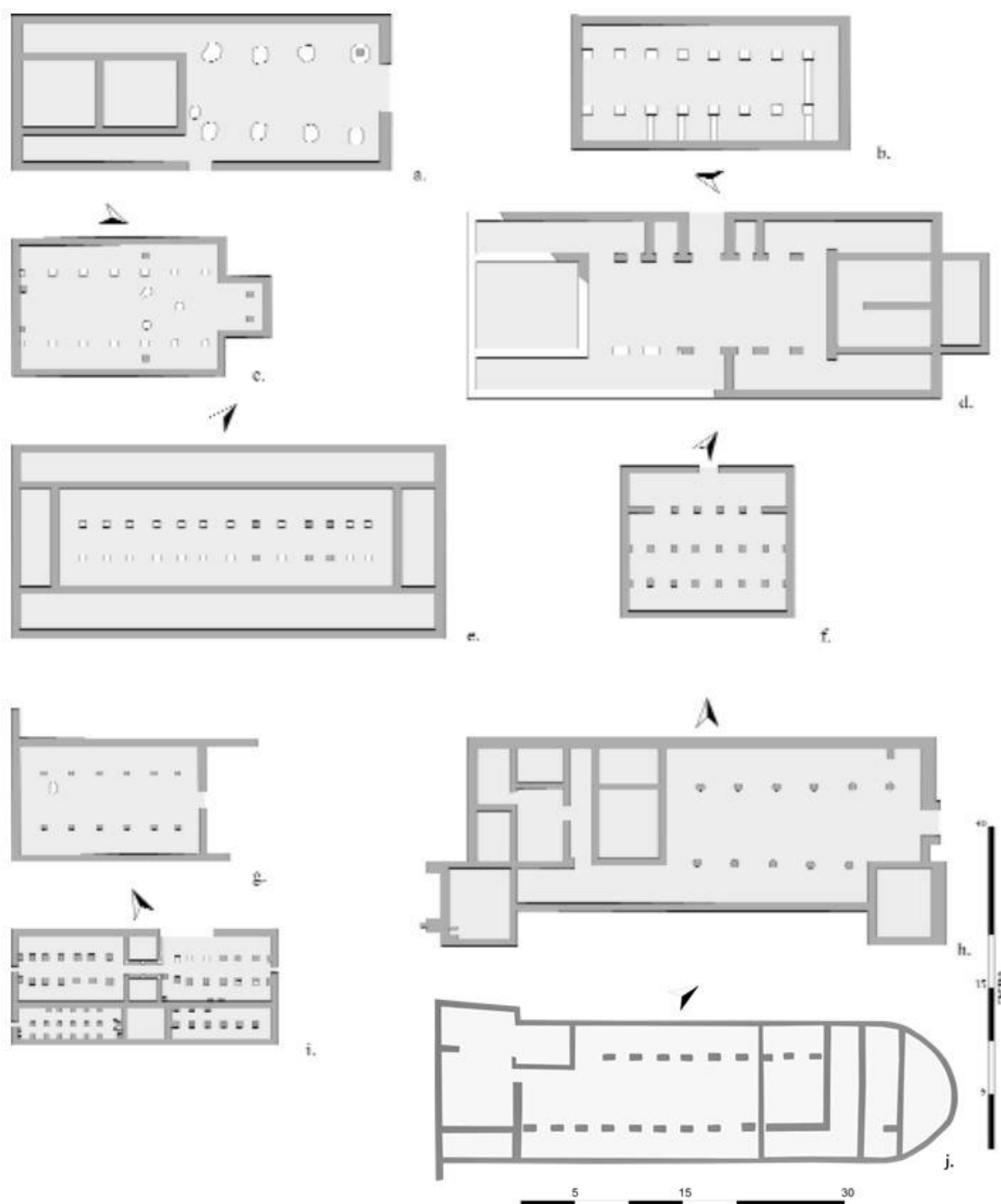


Figure 8. Comparative site plans

- a. West Blatchington, b. Ickleton, c. Castlefield, d. Darenth, e. Winkel-Seeb, f. Winkel-Seeb B, g. Spoonley Wood, h. Petersfield-Stroud, i. Lullingstone, j. Abbey Fields Faversham.



Figure 9. Photo of the Roman villa excavated by Brian Philp (looking north-east to the Site of the Roman aisled barn excavated by the KAFS)

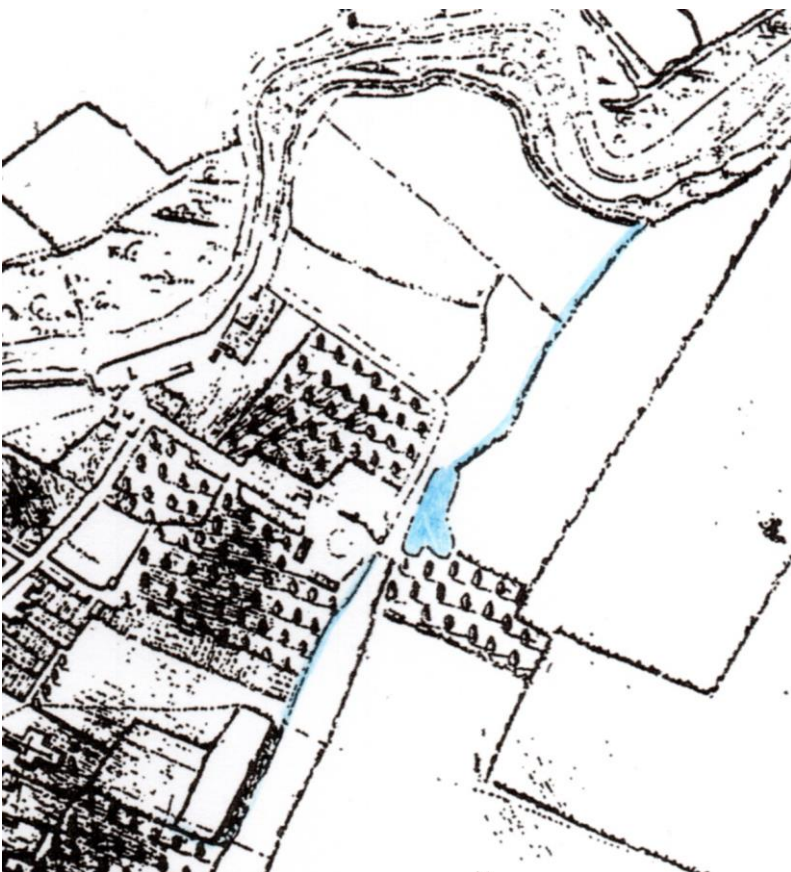


Figure 10. OSD drawing of the site and dated 1740. Note fresh water stream and lake. Red arrow denotes location of Site

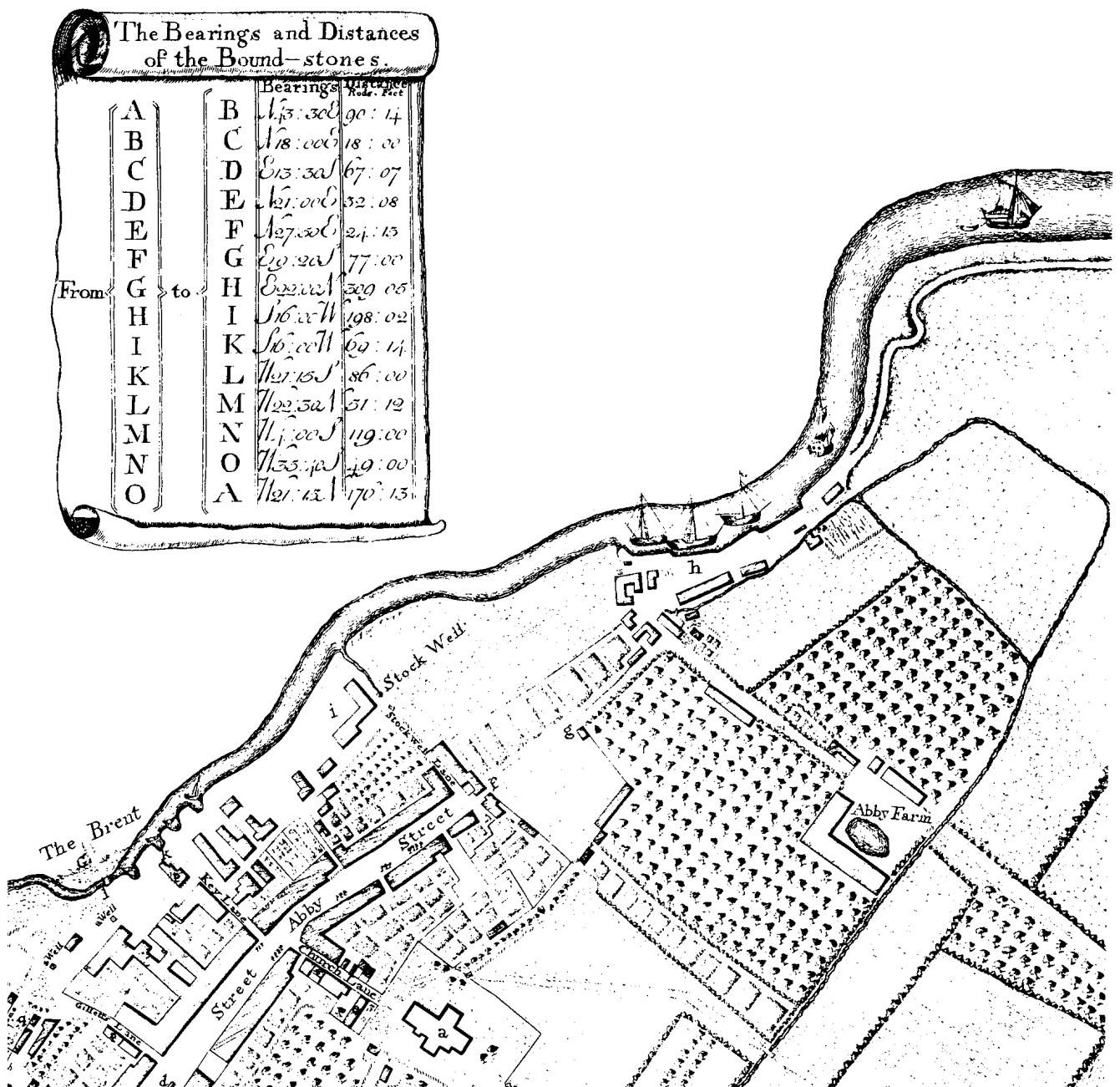
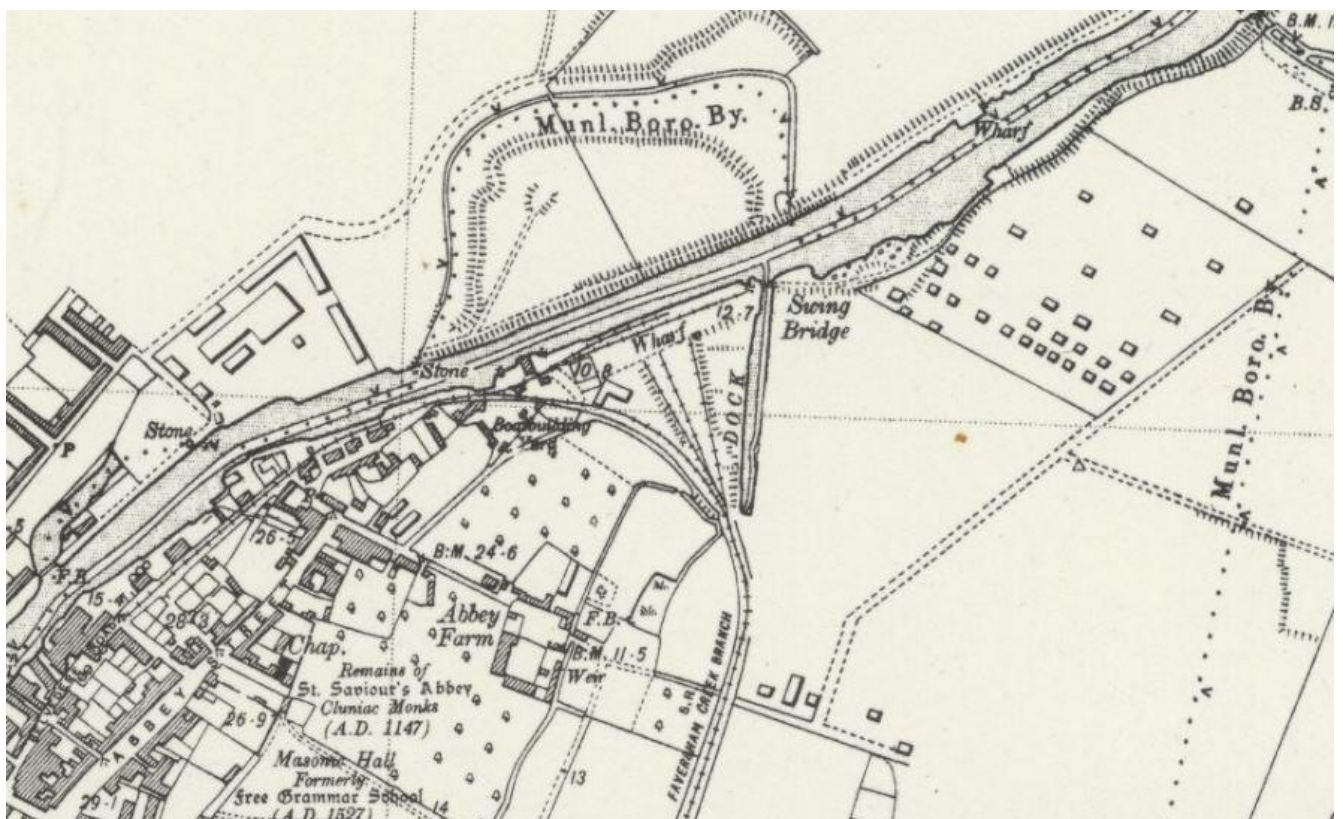


Figure 11. Edward Jacob map of 1760 showing the topography of the site (red arrow)



Figure 12. OS maps of site dated 1865 and 1935 (below)





AP 1. Site photographed by Google Earth in 2019

APPENDIX 1

ABBAY FIELD COIN FINDS – 2012

Item Reference No: SF002
Context: 1201 Trench G3
Obv description: Head to R. No beard. Laureate
Obv legend: -----VS CF-----
Rev description: Fallen horseman
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: CONSTANTINIUS
Period/Date: 353-354
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 15mm

Item Reference No: SF003
Context: 1201 Trench H4
Obv description: Head to R. Short beard. Curly hair
Obv legend: ---- TON-----
Rev description: Helmeted figure facing, looking L, R arm outstretched, small figure beneath
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: ANTONINUS PIUS
Period/Date: 100-200
Material: Brass
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 28mm/18g

Item Reference No: SF004
Context: Spoil
Obv description: Bust to R. No Beard. Diadem
Obv legend: CONSTANTINUS IVN NOBC
Rev description: 2 soldiers, one standard
Rev legend: GLOR-----
Ruler/Mint: CONSTANTINE II as Caesar/Lyons (PLG)
Period/Date: 335-337
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Fair
Diameter/Weight: 16mm

Item Reference No: SF014
Context: 1265. Trench H4 test pit 2
Obv description: Bust R. Beard. Radiate
Obv legend: Illegible
Rev description: SPES walking L holding flower and dress hem
Rev legend: SPES----
Ruler/Mint: TETRICUS I

Period/Date: 270-274
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight:

Item Reference No: SF005
Context: 1249 Trench B5
Obv description: Bust to R. Beard. Radiate
Obv legend: ---- PE----
Rev description: Illegible
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: Unknown
Period/Date: 238-296
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: Oval 20mm-16mm

Item Reference No: SF006
Context:
Obv description: Arab coin
Material:
Wear/Preservation:
Diameter/Weight:

Item Reference No: SF010
Context: 1206 Trench C6
Obv description: Head to R. No beard. Helmet
Obv legend: ----IVS PFAG
Rev description: VICTORY moving L
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: CONSTANTIVS/ARELATE (PCON)
Period/Date: 355-360
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 15mm

Item Reference No: SF011
Context:
Obv description: Head to L. No beard. Laureate
Obv legend: -----CONST---
Rev description: Illegible
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: Constantine family
Period/Date: 306-361
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 15mm

Item Reference No: SF012

Context:
Obv description: Metal disk
Obv legend:
Rev description:
Rev legend:
Ruler/Mint:
Period/Date:
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 18mm

ABBAY FIELD COIN FINDS – 2013

Item Reference No: 035
Context: 1301
Obv description: Head to R. Radiate.
Obv legend: Illegible
Rev description: Illegible
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: Unknown
Period/Date: 238-296
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 18mm

Item Reference No: 036
Context: Unstrat
Obv description: Head to R. Radiate
Obv legend: CPI --- ETR ---
Rev description: Priestly implements
Rev legend: PIETAS AVGVST ---
Ruler/Mint: TETRICUS II
Period/Date: 270-274
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 18mm

Item Reference No: 037
Context: Unstrat
Obv description: Head to R.
Obv legend: ---CAR-VS ---
Rev description: VICTORY to L. with wreath
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: CARAUSIUS
Period/Date: 286-293
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor

Diameter/Weight: 17mm

Item Reference No: 038
Context: Unstrat
Obv description: Head to R. Laureate
Obv legend: Illegible
Rev description: Illegible
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: ANTONINUS PIUS
Period/Date: 138-192
Material: Brass
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 28mm

Item Reference No: 039
Context: Unstrat
Obv description: Head to R. Radiate
Obv legend: IMP---TRIC---
Rev description: Soldier standing holding 2 spears/standards
Rev legend:
Ruler/Mint: TETRICUS I
Period/Date: 270-274
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 16mm

Item Reference No: 031
Context: 1307
Obv description: Head to R. Radiate
Obv legend: Illegible
Rev description: Illegible
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: Unknown
Period/Date: 238-296
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 20mm

Item Reference No: 032
Context: 1307
Obv description: Head to R. Radiate
Obv legend: Illegible
Rev description: Illegible
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: Unknown
Period/Date: 238-296
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 15mm

Item Reference No: 033
Context: 1311
Obv description: Head to R. Radiate
Obv legend: ---TET---
Rev description: Priestly objects
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: TETRICUS II
Period/Date: 270-274
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 15mm

Item Reference No: 034
Context: 1317
Obv description: Head to R. Laureate. No Beard.
Obv legend: CONSTAN----
Rev description: 2 soldiers and christogram
Rev legend: GLOR IAXE---
Ruler/Mint: CONSTANTINE/Arles (PCON)
Period/Date: 336
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Fair
Diameter/Weight: 15mm

Item Reference No: 035
Context: 1301
Obv description: Head to R. Radiate
Obv legend: Illegible
Rev description: Illegible
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: Unknown
Period/Date: 238-296
Material: Copper Alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 18mm

Item Reference No: 036
Context: Unstrat
Obv description: Head to R. Radiate
Obv legend: ---CPI---ETR-
Rev description: Priestly implements
Rev legend: PIETAS AUGVST---
Ruler/Mint: TETRICUS II
Period/Date: 270-274
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 18mm

Item Reference No: 037
Context: Unstrat
Obv description: Head to R.
Obv legend: ---CAR VS---
Rev description: VICTORY to L with wreath
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: CARAUSIUS
Period/Date: 286-293
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 16mm

Item Reference No: 038
Context: Unstrat

Obv description: Illegible

Obv legend: Illegible
Rev Description: Illegible
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: ANTONINUS PIUS
Period/Date: 138-192
Material: Brass
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 28mm

Item Reference No: 039
Context: Unstrat
Obv description: Head to R. Radiate
Obv legend: IMP----TRIC
Rev description: Person standing holding 2 Spears/standards
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: TETRICUS I
Period/Date: 270-274
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 16mm

Item Reference No: 040
Context: Unstrat
Obv description: Bust to R. Beard. Radiate
Obv legend: Illegible
Rev description: Helmeted figure to R. with spear & shield
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: VICTORINUS
Period/Date: 268-270
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor

Diameter/Weight: 20mm

Item Reference No: 041

Context: Unstrat

Obv description: Bust to R. Beard. Radiate

Obv legend: Illegible

Rev description: VICTORY walking L with wreath

Rev legend: Illegible

Ruler/Mint: VICTORINUS

Period/Date: 268-270

Material: Copper alloy

Wear/Preservation: Poor

Diameter/Weight: 16mm

Item Reference No: 042

Context: Unstrat

Obv description: Bust to R. Radiate

Obv legend: Illegible

Rev description: Standing figure

Rev legend: Illegible

Ruler/Mint:

Period/Date: 238-296

Material: Copper alloy

Wear/Preservation: Poor

Diameter/Weight: 20mm

Item Reference No: 043

Context: 1307

Obv description: Bust to R. Short beard. Cuirass

Obv legend: IMP C MAVR PROBVS P---

Rev description: Soldier to R. Transverse spear

Rev legend: ----T----

Ruler/Mint: PROBUS

Period/Date: 276-282

Material: Copper alloy

Wear/Preservation: Fair

Diameter/Weight: 21mm

Item Reference No: 045

Context: 1320

Obv description: Bust to R. Full beard. Radiate. Cuirass

Obv legend: Illegible

Rev description: HILARITAS to L with palm & cornucopia

Rev legend: Illegible

Ruler/Mint: TETRICUS I

Period/Date: 270-274

Material: Copper alloy

Wear/Preservation: Poor

Diameter/Weight: 15mm

ABBEY FIELD 2014

Item Reference No: CF.01
Context: Unstrat
Obv description: Bust to R. Cuirass.Laureate
Obv legend:SPFAVG
Rev description: 2 Victories facing inwards, heart between
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: CONSTANTIVS/Trier(TRP)
Period/Date: 341 - 348
Material: Copper Alloy
Wear/Preservation: Fair
Diameter/Weight: 13mm

Item Reference No: CF.02: SF.043
Context: Unstrat
Obv description: Bust to R. Small beard. Rasdiate
Obv legend: ...VI....
Rev description: Illegible
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: VICTORINVS
Period/Date: 268 - 270
Material: Copper Alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 12mm

Item Reference No: CF.03: SF.042
Context: Unstrat
Obv description: Bust to R. No beard:
Obv legend: Illegible
Rev description: 2 Soldiers, 2 standards
Rev legend: GLOR.....
Ruler/Mint: CONSTANTIVS/Trier(TRP)
Period/Date: 330 - 335
Material: Copper Alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 14mm

Item Reference No: CF.04: SF. 046
Context: A3 Unstrat
Obv description: Bust to R. Small beard
Obv legend:IVOCL.....O
Rev description: Altar
Rev legend:TIO
Ruler/Mint: Diva CLAUDIVS by ANTONINVS or QUINTULLUS
Period/Date: 270
Material: Copper Alloy

Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 17mm

ABBAY FIELD 2015

Item Reference No: SF.001
Context: T.1: Unstrat
Obv description: Bust to R. No beard. Laureate
Obv legend: Illegible
Rev description: 2 Victories standing
Rev legend: VICTO.....
Ruler/Mint: Constantine family/Trier(TRP)
Period/Date: 341 - 348
Material: Copper Alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 16mm

Item Reference No: SF.003
Context: (1501)
Obv description: Illegible
Obv legend:OTHO.....
Rev description: Illegible
Rev legend:ESAVGG
Ruler/Mint:
Period/Date:
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 18mm

Item Reference No: SF. 006
Context: (1501)
Obv description: Head to R. Short beard. Radiate
Obv legend: Illegible
Rev description: Deity to R. Feeding snakes
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: TETRICVS I
Period/Date: 270 -273
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 17mm

Item Reference No: SF.007
Context: (1502)
Obv description: Head to L. No beard. Radiate
Obv legend: Illegible
Rev description: Priestly implements
Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: TETRICVS II

Period/Date: 270 - 273
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/ Weight: 16mm

Item Reference No SF.08
Context: (1502)
Obv description: Head to R. Short beard. R
Obv legend: Illegible
Rev description: Deity to R with palm

Rev legend: Illegible
Ruler/Mint: Gallic Emperors
Period/Date: 260 – 274
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
DiameterWeight: 15mm

Item Reference No: SF.009
Context: (1502)
Obv description:
Obv legend:
Rev description:
Rev legend: Totally Illegible
Ruler/Mint:
Period/Date:
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 13mm

ABBAY FIELD 2017

Item Reference No: CF.01
Context: Spoil
Obv description: Head to L
Obv legend:DEI GRA.....
Rev description: Britannia to R
Rev legend: ONE FARTHING
Ruler/Mint: GEORGE V
Period/Date: 1917
Material: Copper alloy, dark finish
Wear/Preservation: Good
Diameter/weight: 20mm

Item Reference No: CF.02
Context: Spoil
Obv description: Bust to R. Cuirass. Laureate

Obv legend: CONSTANTINVS IVNNOBC
Rev description: 2 Soldiers, 2 standards
Rev legend: GLORI AEEXERCITVS
Ruler/Mint: CONSTANTINVS II/Trier
Period/Date: 330 - 335
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Good
Diameter/Weight: 16mm

Item Reference No: CF.03
Context: Spoil
Obv description: Bust to R.Cuirass.Laureate
Obv legend: CONSTANTINVS IVNNOBC
Rev description:
Rev legend:
Ruler/Mint: CONSTANTINVS II/Trier(TRP)
Period/Date: 330 - 335
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Fair
Diameter/Weight: 17mm

Item Reference No: CF.04
Context: Spoil
Obv description: Bust to R. Short beard. Radiate
Obv legend: Illegible
Rev description: Deity on R with flowers
Rev legend:PES....
Ruler/Mint: VICTORINVS or TETRICVS I
Period/Date: 268 - 273
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 16mm

Item Reference No: CF.05
Context: SF.007.T1.(1702)
Obv description:
Obv legend:
Rev description: Totally Illegible
Rev legend:
Ruler/Mint:
Period/Date:
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 17mm

Item Reference No: CF.06
Context: SF.009 T1 (1702)
Obv description: Bust to L.Helmet:
Obv legend: URBS.....

Rev description: Wolf and Twins. 2 stars above
Rev legend:
Ruler/Mint:
Period/Date:
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Fair
Diameter/Weight: 15mm

Item Reference No: CF.07
Context: SF.015 (1741)
Obv description:
Obv legend:
Rev description:
Rev legend: Totally Illegible
Ruler/Mint:
Period/Date:
Material: Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation: Poor
Diameter/Weight: 15mm

APPENDIX 2

SPOT-DATING OF THE POTTERY FROM FAVERSHAM ABBEY FIELDS

By Malcolm Lyne

Fabrics

Early-to-Middle Iron Age

IA1. Handmade smooth black fabric with profuse <1.00 mm. calcined-flint filler

'Belgic' Late Iron Age

B1. Fine 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware

B2/R1. Transitional 'Belgic' grog-tempered/Native Coarse Ware
B5. Grog and sand-tempered ware
B6. North Kent Shell-tempered ware
B9.1. Glauconitic black fabric

Roman

R1. Native Coarse Ware
R5. Canterbury Greyware
R8.3 Fine buff-pink flagon fabric with profuse <0.10 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.
R14. Thameside BB2
R16. North Kent Fineware
R36. Moselkeramik
R43. Central Gaulish Samian
R46. East Gaulish Samian
R85. Pentice-beaker fabric
R103. Oxidised pink-red fabric with sand roughcast

Late Roman

LR1. Late Roman Grog-tempered ware
LR1.1. Late Roman Grog-tempered ware with siltstone grog filler
LR2.1. Fine Thameside greyware
LR2.2. Fine 'scorched' Thameside greyware.
LR2.3. Coarse Thameside greyware
LR2.4. Coarse 'scorched' Thameside greyware
LR3. Harrold Shell-tempered ware
LR4. Flint and quartz-sand tempered ware. ?Rettenden
LR5. Alice Holt/Farnham greyware
LR5.1. Preston imitation Alice Holt/Farnham greyware
LR7. Oxfordshire Parchment Ware
LR10. Oxfordshire Red-Colour-coat
LR11. Nene Valley Colour-coat
LR12. New Forest Colour-coat (Fulford 1975, Fabric 1A)
LR13. Much Hadham Oxidised ware
LR13.1. Much Hadham Greyware
LR19. Mayen ware
LR22. Oxfordshire whiteware

Early Saxon

ES1. Very-fine-sanded black fabric

ES2. Chaff-tempered ware

Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Wt .in gm	Comments
Test pit 1	B1 oxid medieval	Closed jug	c.15BC-AD70 c.1250-1500	1 2	24 18	
				3	42G	
Test pit 2	IA1 R14 R43 LR1.1 Medieval Post Med MISC tile Iron work	Closed open form Dr 33 Lyne 7A.14 dish cooking-pot earthenware etc 8 iron nails	c.300-0BC c.130-350 c.120-200 c.370-420 c.1200-1350 c.1450-1700 medieval	1 1 1 2 2 1 4 1	30 3 60 29 6 1 5 16	
				12	134G	
Test pit 4	Medieval MISC Iron slag iron work	Jug 2 clenched nails	c.1200-1350	2 2 1	11 12	Fresh abraded
				4	23G	
Test pit 5	Iron objects	4 nails knife blade				
Test pit 6	B2/R1 R14 LR10 2 Iron objects	Ev rim jar 5C bowl C69 bowl	c.150-250 c.170-250 c.325-400+	1 1 2	8 15 20	Fresh fresh fresh 1 pot
				4	43G	

Test pit 7	R5 R42	Lid seated jar Dr18/31	c.100-175 c.90-110	2 1	16 5	Fresh fresh
				3	21G	
Test pit 8	IA1 B2/R1 R1 R14 R16 LR3 LR5 LR12 MISC ES1 ES2 Medieval	Jar jar necked jar jar closed closed jar closed cooking- pots,jugs etc w/p earthenwa re	c.25BC- AD200 c.170-300 c.150-370 c.300-400 c.270-400+ c.270-400 c.450-650 c.450-650 c.1200- 1350 c.1350- 1500	2 3 3 4 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 7 1	10 31 47 30 2 3 12 7 26 23 9 45 8	V abraded
				30	253g	
Test pit 10	B5 B6 R5 R43 MISC Post Med tile	Necked jar lid jar Dr 33 bellarmine	c.25BC- AD70 c.43-170 c.90-175 c.120-200 17 th c Roman	2 1 1 4 3 1 15	39 9 1 36 39 50 117	Fresh fresh abraded fresh fresh fresh fresh
				12	174G	
Test pit 11	R14 R103 LR2.2 LR5 MISC Medieval Tile	5C bowlsx2 roughcast beaker 3H1 jar jar	c.150/70- 250 c.70-150 c.100-250 c.200-400 c.1200-	4 2 4 2 6 1 2	45 13 26 19 44 6 24	

	iron objects	jug 4 clenched nails 1 hinge	1350 Roman			
				19	153G	
Test pit 12	LR2 LR4 Medieval Post Medieval china Tile	Jar jug handle closed	c.150-370 c.325-375 c.1200- 1350 c.1450- 1600 c.1800- 1900 Roman	4 1 4 1 5 2	31 5 21 2 10 45	Sl abraded fresh fresh fresh fresh fresh
				15	69G	
Trench 1	R1 R16 LR1.1 LR2.1 LR2.4 LR10 Post Med	Jar jar jar 3H5.3 jar 3H0.4 jar Jar beaker Bl glazed closed	c.170-300 c.150-250 c.270-420 c.170-250 c.150-250 c.270-370 c.240-400 16 th c	1 1 1 2 1 1 1	15 17 12 40 7 38 4	
				8	133G	
Trench 2	B2/R1 R3 R14 LR1.1 LR2.1 LR2.2 LR5 LR7 LR10 LR11 MISC	Combed jar jar ev rim jarsx2 3H7.1 jarx2 3H4.1 jar jar	c.70-150 c.170-300 c.130-350 c.270-420 c.170-250 c.170-250 c.270-400 c.240-400 c.240-400 c.160-250	2 2 6 6 8 2 2 1 1 2 1	19 28 54 66 52 15 7 8 5 10 42	

	Medieval China salt glaze Tile glassx1	open form rouletted beaker jug tankard	c.1370- 1500 19 th c c.1600- 1800	1 1 1 2	28 6 25 12	
				36	365G	
Trench 3	R3 LR2.1 Post-med	Jar closed	c.170-300 c.150-370 19 th c	1 7 3	2 26 19	
				11	47G	
1701	B9.1 B2/R1 R1 R14 R16 R43 R46 R85 LR1 LR1.1 LR2.1 LR2.2 LR5 LR10 LR11 LR19 LR22 MISC Post Med	Jar 4A2 bowls 5A5.1 bowl 5E2.3 Dish closed Dr45 mortarium pentice beaker jars ev rim jars 3E6.2 bead-rim 3H2.3 jar 5A4.1 bowl 5A5.2 bowl 5C1.6 bowl jars 5B8 bowl	c.100BC- AD60 c.170-300 c.110-230 c.250-350 c.120-300 c.120-200 c.170-250 c.150-350 c.330-420 c.270-420 c.50-100 c.150-230 c.240-370 c.250-370 c.150-240 c.180-270 c.270-400 c.270-400 c.240-400 c.160-270 c.350-400 c.240-400	1 3 1 28 4 1 2 1 5 8 22 7 11 2 3 1 3 5 9	6 58 7 280 30 1 54 7 65 67 189 53 166 3 20 207 32 39 58	

	China Tile ironwork	closed bowl rouletted beaker lid-seated jar mortaria 11 nails 1 object	c.17-18 th c 19 th c Roman	1 8	4 654	
				118	1346g	
Trench 1. 1701	B2/R1 R1 R3 R14 R16 R36 LR1 LR1.1 LR2.1 LR2.2 LR2.3 LR2.4 LR4 LR5 LR10 LR11	Jar Jar jar 3H7 jar 5C2.1 bowl 5E1.4 dish 5E1.8 dish 5E3.1 dish 5F dish jar beaker ev rim jar ev rim jars 3H5.2 jar 3H8.1 jar 4A2 bowl jars 3J1 jar beaded+fl bowl stringed jar base jarsx2 lid-seated jar	c.70-200 c.170-300 c.170-300 c.170-300 c.150-210 c.130/60- 200 c.170-230 c.130-230 c.130-300 c.150-250 c.200-275 c.330-420 c.270-420 c.150-300 c.170-230 c.110-200 c.180-370 c.120-190 c.240-370 c.300-370 c.270-370 c.270-370 c.270-400 c.270-330 c.240-400	2 1 1 35 8 1 1 5 44 20 1 18 1 3 2	25 5 9 282 33 1 7 79 455 198 26 101 5 21 40	

		jar	c.160-270	3	13	
	LR13	5B.4 bowl	c.270-400	1	1	
	LR13.1	C51 bowl	c.250-400	2	5	
	LR22	funnel	c.250-400	2	35	
	Medieval	neck bkr	c.240-300			
		closed	c.1200-	2	131	
	post-med	form	1350	2	17	
	salt glaze		c.1200-	5	59	
	PM	closed	1350	1	3	
	earthenwa	M17	17 th c	1	5	
	re	mortarium	16th-19 th c	7	33	
	tin glaze	jugs	18 th c	1	2	
	China	slashed	19 th c	1	6	
	MISC	strap hdle		1		
	Tobacco	bellarmine	17 th c	2		
	pipe		Roman			
	Tile					
	Melted		19 th c			
	glass					
	Marblesx2					
				169	1589G	
Trench 2	LR1.1	Jar	c.270-420	2	24	
1701	LR2.1	Jar	c.150-370	6	32	
	LR3		c.300-400	1	4	
	LR11	box	c.200-400	1	6	
	ES1	jar	c.450-650	1	6	
	PMED		c.1500-	1	5	
	earthenwa		1900			
	re					
				12	77G	
Trench 3	B2/R1	Closed	c.70-200	1	19	
1701	R1	jar	c.170-300	1	9	
	R14	bowl				
		beaded+fl	c.240-350	3	78	
	R16	bowl		2	12	
	LR1.1	closed	c.270-420	1	18	
	LR2.1	jar	c.150-270	5	67	
	LR2.3	necked jar	c.150-300	1	15	
	LR10	3H5.1 jar	c.240-400	1	3	
	LR13.1	beaker	c.250-400	2	14	

	Salt glaze Tile	beaker imbrex	c.1600- Roman	2 1	40 82	
				19	275G	
Trench 1 1702	R9.3 R1 R14 R16 LR1 LR2.1 LR2.2 LR2.3 LR5 PMED MISC Tile	Flagon base jar 5C bowl poppyhea d bkr jar jars jars jar closed	c.70-200 c.170-300 c.170-250 c.190-230 c.330-420 c.150-370 c.180-370 c.270-370 c.270-400 16th-19 th c Roman	3 2 1 2 1 8 4 2 1 3 3 10	14 2 2 6 11 43 19 23 3 13 16 121	Fresh fresh fresh fresh and abraded fresh fresh fresh abraded fresh
			c.170-420 plus post- Roman	30	152g	
Trench 1 1706	LR2.1 LR2.2 Medieval china		c.150-370 c.180-370 c.1200- 1500 19 th c.	1 1 1 2	3 1 3 6	Fresh fresh fresh
			c.150-370 plus post- Roman	6	13G	
1710	B1 BL R14.1 LR2.1 LR2.4	G5 barrel beaker 5F2 dish jar jar	c.0-50 c.130-230 c.150-370 c.270-370	1 1 1 1	15 8 9 3	Fresh fresh fresh fresh
				4	35G	
Trench 1 1710	R73 R14 R16	Jar 3H5.1 jar 3H8 jar beaker	c.150-300 c.170-270	5 5 2	91 28 5	Fresh fresh fresh fresh

	LR2.1	jar	c.150/70-370	6	52	fresh
	LR2.2	jars	c.150/70-370	2	20	fresh
	LR5.1	ev rim jar	c.180-370	3	33	fresh
	LR11	beaker	c.270-370	1	2	
	LR13	jar	c.250-370	1	6	fresh
	LR22	mortarium	c.250-400	1	3	fresh
			c.170/250-300/370	26	240G	
Trench 1 1711	R14	Open form	c.130-350	2	28	Abraded
	LR1.1	7A12 bowl	c.270-400	1	76	fresh
	LR2.1	3H7 jar	c.170-250			fresh
		5F dish	c.130-300	2	14	fresh
	LR2.4	jar	c.270-370	1	25	fresh
	LR10		c.240-400	1	5	abraded
			c.170-300/370	7	148G	
Trench 1 1711 Post pad 4	R14	3H2 jar	c.150-250/300	1	5	Fresh
	R16	2C6	c.200-280	1	10	sl abraded
	LR2.1	beaker	c.270-400	3	47	fresh
	LR10.1	neck-	c.250-300	1	15	fresh
	LR11	cordoned jar		2	3	fresh
		C45 dish				
		wp beaker				
			c.200-300	8	80G	
1711. Post pad 5	R73	Jar basal	c.170-300+	1	19G	
1712 Wall	R14	Jar	c.130-350	1	14	Fresh
	LR2.2	jar base	c.300-370	1	57	fresh
			c.300-350/70	2	71G	
Trench 1 1712	R14	5E1.8 dish	c.170-270	1	8	Sl abraded
	LR2.1	3H2 jar	c.150-250/300	1	11	fresh
	Iron object					
			c.170-270	2	19G	

Trench 1 1713	RX R14 LR2.1	5C bowl jars	c.170-250 c.150/70- 370	1 2 4	10 8 36	Fresh fresh fresh
			c.170- 250/300	7	54G	
Trench 1 1717	LR2.1		c.150/70- 370	2	15G	
1722	R1 LR2.1 MISC	Jar 3H1 jar	c.170-300 c.150- 250/300	1 1 1	3 13 1	Fresh fresh fresh
			c.150/70- 300	3	17G	
Trench 1. 1730	B2/R1 LR2.1	Storage jar ev rim jar	c.70-200 c.170-250	1 1	12 7	Abraded fresh
			c.170-250	2	19G	
1731	LR2.2 LR2.3	Jar jar	c.180-370 c.270-370	1 1	3 8	Fresh fresh
			c.270-370	2	11G	
1743	R14	5F dish	c.130-300	1	8G	Sl abraded
1745	LR2.2	Jar	c.180-370	3	17G	Fresh and sl abr
Tile and pot pile under roof tile	LR2.2	4A2.3 bowl	c.110-150	52	480G	Fresh. All one pot
Trench 2. under tumble	R1 LR2.1 LR11	Jar jar rouletted beaker	c.170-300 c.150-370 c.160-270	2 2 1	23 18 14	Fresh fresh fresh
			c.170- 270/300	5	55G	
Trench 1 0 Situ burial	R1 R14	Jar chamfered	c.170-300 c.150/70-	2 1	12 17	Fresh fresh

section	LR2.1 China	base 3H1 jar	230 c.150- 250/300 19 th c.	3 1	32 5	fresh fresh
			19 th c.	7	66g	

APPENDIX 3

ABBEY FIELDS - ANIMAL BONE REPORT

An assemblage of 85 bones and 6 teeth weighing 1kg and recovered from nine contexts. Cattle, deer, horse, pig, rabbit/hare and sheep were represented. Where bone was too fragmented to be identified to species, it was assigned to small, medium and large mammal and LBF (long bone fragment) (25 overall), rib fragment (7) or unidentified (21). (Table 1 below). Measurements of 5 bones were possible. A table of taxa and skeletal element by context is appended to this report.

Comment on Bag	Context	Cattle	Deer	Horse	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Pig	Rabbit /Hare	Roe Deer	Sheep	Small Mammal	Total
-	1601	6			15	28	3	1	1	1	3	58
[1602]	1603					1						1
A1 Spoil	Spoil				1							1
A1 T1	2						1			1		2
A1 T2	2			1								1
A1 T3	2	1										1
A1 T4	5				3	11	1			1		16
A1 T5	-	1	1		1	1						4
A1, 5	2				6					1		7
Total		8	1	1	26	41	5	1	1	4	3	91

Table 1: Taxa by Context.

Cattle

Cattle was represented by 2 bones and 6 loose teeth. No meat bearing skeletal elements were present. The distal portion of a metacarpal was identified and a mandibular hinge.

Deer

A single phalange 2 was identified as deer, measurement of which is appended to this report. The proximal end of a section of antler has been identified as Roe Deer; this element exhibits numerous chop marks to the distal end.

Horse

Horse was represented by a single tooth.

Pig

Pig was identified by 3 teeth, 1 of which was in bone and an acetabulum.

Rabbit/Hare

A single, unfused, proximal end of a left femur was identified as rabbit/hare.

Sheep

4 bones were identified as sheep – an unfused left femur, the mid-shaft of a metacarpal and two tibia, both right hand side and both fused distally. The proximal ends were missing. Fusion of the distal epiphysis of the tibia occurs by 2 years of age and fusion in the bones present were both fully fused.

Worked Bone (A1 T4 – context 005)

A section bone knife or spoon handle with metal plate joining two pieces of bone was identified; the two bone elements were then riveted together. The bone had been polished to a smooth surface. It is in a fragmented condition. There also appears to be *graffiti* etched into the bone on one side, possibly the owner's name.

Measurements

A table of measurements recorded is included below. No meaningful analysis of these is possible and they are included for record purposes.

Comment on Bag	CONTEXT	SPECIES	BONE	GL	Bd	Bp	SLC	GLP	LAR
A1 T4	5	Sheep	Tibia		23.16				
A1 T4	5	Pig	Acetabulum						41.40
A1 T5	-	Deer	P1	40.81	11.67	13.88			
-	1601	Cattle	MC		46.88				
-	1601	Sheep	Tibia		25.49				

Discussion

A small assemblage of animal bone, the majority of which was fragmented, probably as a result of food preparation or food waste. 53% of the assemblage was recovered from context 1601.

The presence of a deer phalange and roe deer antler may be indicative of hunting. Further analysis of the worked bone may reveal the name of the owner of the implement etched into the surface.

As stated above, measurement of only 5 bones was possible due to the fragmented condition of the assemblage.

Carol White, M.A.

APPENDIX 4

ABBEY FIELDS - Prehistoric Flintwork/ Chris Butler

A small assemblage of six pieces of worked flint, weighing 29.5gms, from four test pits and trenches was received for assessment (Table 1). The assessment comprised a visual inspection of the flint in each bag by eye. The number of pieces of worked flint was counted and sorted by type, noting the technological attributes and extent of any retouch. Terminology is after Butler (2005). Details were also noted regarding the range and variety of pieces, their general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. Non-worked flints that had been collected were discarded at this stage. An archive of the assemblage was produced, comprising a full written listing by context.

Table 1: The Flintwork Assemblage

Type	No
Soft hammer-struck flake	1
Soft hammer-struck bladelet	2
Bladelet fragments	3
Total	6

The flint is mostly a light grey or mottled grey and dark grey coloured material. Cortex where present is mostly a smooth buff coloured.

The small assemblage is dominated by bladelets and bladelet fragments. There are two bladelets, although one is missing its bulb and platform, and three bladelet fragments. One bladelet and one bladelet fragment are probably primary removals during the reduction of a core. The two remaining bladelet fragments have been truncated at both ends, and may be the bi-product of microlith production.

The flake is soft hammer-struck and may be from the primary working of a tranchet adze.

All of these pieces probably derive from the Mesolithic period.

References

Butler C. 2005 *Prehistoric Flintwork*, The History Press, Gloucestershire.

APPENDIX 5



Report on potential Treasure for HM Coroner

2012 T372 Faversham, Kent

A pair of silver finger-rings, one nestled inside the other. The inner ring is composed of a simple strip of metal in a spiral form of two inner coils which terminate in outer coils with simple snake head mouldings. The outer surface is decorated with lightly incised lines which enclose a series of chevrons; the section between the snake's heads and the body is left undecorated.

The outer ring is formed of a strip of wire, circular in profile and in section. Around this is a separate, narrower gauge wire strip coiled around to form the shoulders; five coils on one side and six on the other, which are then twisted together to form a clockwise spiral rosette which sits on top of the ring to form the bezel.

Discussion: rings of both these simple forms are commonly found in both silver and base metal and mirror bracelet forms. They are discussed by Cool (1983, 221-26) and have been found in Britain and on the continent (e.g. Riha 1990, Plate 12, nos. 209, 214-15).

Ext. d. (outer ring): 21.4mm Int. d. (inner ring): 14.5mm Total wt.: 5.17g.

Date: probably 1st century AD (although rings of this type have been found in later contexts)

References

Cool, H.E.M. 1983. *A study of the Roman personal ornaments made of metal, excluding brooches, from southern Britain*. Unpublished doctoral thesis, University of Wales.

Note: both these items are made of silver and are more than 300 years old, so qualify as treasure as stipulated in the Treasure Act 1996.

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7th April 2014